AGRICULTURAL.

The Beginning of Operations.

The Beginning of Operations.

The farm is bought, cheaply becase it is in a badly run-down condition, but it is only the middle of September, and there is time enough yet to do a good deal in the way of improvement before winter sets in.

The house is pretty good,—a little painting and lime-washing and paper-hanging, will make it only enough or a commencement, and it can be patched up so that it will be a sing house, until there is money to make it better. There is too much demand for money on the farm for much to be spent for ornament now.

On the whole, it is not a bad purchase: seventy-five acres of land,—fifty cleared and twenty-five in wood,—two miles from a busy town which gets two-thirds of its food from the West, and most of its butter from the city markets, and which affords a good supply of stable manure. Our end of the town stretches out in a sort of village which has a nice-looking schoolhouse, hardly more than a mile from us. The neighborhood immediately above is good, and the place loogs-home like, if the house is an old one. On this score, our young man is quite satisfied, but he has plenty of hard work ahead, a heavy mortgage on his farm, and barely capital enough to work his way to prosperity. It will take a stout heart, a strong arm, and a clear head to bring him through, but it can be done, and I have placed him in this position because his is the lot of most men who marry young and start in life as farmers.

His course must be marked bythe most patient

head to bring him through, but it can be done, and I have placed him in this position because his is the lot of most men who marry young and start in life as farmers.

His course must be marked bythe most patient industry, but the industry must not be all of the body. Farmers who have gone before him—for thousands of years—have learned a good deal, and what they have learned has been written and printed. Other farmers are trying experiments, the results of which are as valuable for him as for them. Men in other waiks of life have applied their knowledge to finding out how plants grow and what influence is exerted on them by solls and manuers. Their discoveries have been published, and many of them have been approved by practice on farms. Altogether, this constitutes moreknowledge about the operations of the farm than he could gain by experience if he lived ten lives, and spent every day of all them in the most energetic work on his farm; more than he could "think out for him self" if he were to keep up a steady thinking until boomsday. And it is, very much of it, knowledge which he, as a farmer, needs to have, just as much as a doctor needs to know what others have learned of medicine.

The b stuse he can make of a portion of his money is to spend it for agricultural books and papers, and the best use he can make of his leisure time is to spend a fair share of it in reading them. Let his neighbors call him "book farmer," If they will, and let them decry "theories," he will work none the less faithfully for anything he learns out of agricultural books, and in the end he will find that a ton of hay will cost him no more because he know something of the principles of nay-making, and of the laws which operate in the growth of grass. The condition of his farm, ten years hence, will be a sufficient answer to those who have ridiculed his habit of reading about farming.

Bill, he should read faithfully, he should make use of what he reads only with great care, and which is not actually proven to be suited to his case.

in straw and grain, much more than it will bare cost.

Other necessary work, in repairing buildings for temporary use, building up fences where they have failed down, providing winter food for his stock, and getting ready for winter grain, will occup his time until cold weather catually sers in Even if he have ready mouse for his stock, and getting ready for winter grain, will occup his time until cold weather catually sers in Even if he have ready mouse for his prevential, and which will commencing them at once. He news at least a whole winter to make up his mind what he cally wants, though, if he has swamp land on his place, he can make no mistake in handling out muck to be composted with the manure as fast as made. As so nat he can decire which field he will put in corn the next year, if he intends to buy manure from stab e can decire which field he will put in corn then the sarry spring. If he is sure of carry pasture, he may omit sowing ryc, and plow his corn land as been dried, may contain as ranch as 88 or as he seen will never the roots of ordinary cultivated plants, and seen year, if he is never of the proper of the fail, to defer the plowing until springs work done beforebasid. This fail-plowing springs work done beforebasid. This f

late is the fail, to defer the plowing until spring,—curiching the soil as much as possible by top-dressing.

When the winter has really set in, and he has long evenings and stormy days for house-work, he should study his map well and develop a plan for future operations. What to do about buildings, what fences to remove, so as to enlarge his fields, what to rebuild, what land, if any, to drain, what crops to plant, what stock to keep, how to improve the pastures, which meadows to break up, which to top-dress and bring into better mowing condition—these and a hundred other questions will present themselves, and they must all be decided with most careful judgment. Though he do his be t, he will make many mist kee, and when, in the spring, he comes to review in the field his winter's work in the house, he will see reasons for changing many of his plans. But, for all that, his plans will have been proficable to him, in many ways, and he will be in a better position to decide on the best course after having made them.

When he really gets at work, in March or April, he will have his hands full, and his head full, no, with the management of each day-operations. Then his practical experience will come into play, and, tempered by what he has learned by his winter's reading, must carry him through planting, having, and harvest, as best it my.

It would be too much a work of imagination

him through planting, having, and harvest, as best it my.

It would be too much a work of imagination to describe all the labors of the season; to fancy this field to be drained; that one to be made smaller; this arger; a barn to be built here; a shert there; and all that,—I prefer to leave these details to the young man's own discretion, and, (as I cannot write out directions for all farms,) to turn to the discussion of the various principles and operations which all farmers noed to know about, so that not only he, but all others, may have, so far as I am able to give it them, a convenient hand-book of their occupation.

The Key-Note of Good Farming.

The teachings of agricultural chemistry and of

the soil as a part of the cost. The use that is to be made of crops after they are raised, is an important but a secondary consideration. How to raise the crops is the first question, and in answering it we should know what plants are made of, whence the constituent, parts come, and how they are put together. The farmer should recognize the fact that he is a maunfacturer, whose object it is to make roots, or stems, or leaves, by putting together the raw materials in his store-house; in the most complete, most satisfactory, most workmaslike manner. To do this he should understand his machinery and his material, at least so far as the present state of agricultural knowledge enables him to do so.

state of agricultural knowledge enables and do so.

In a certain sense the requirements of all cultivated plants are the same. They all need the assistance of the soil, the air, the light and heat of the sun, the water to attain their growth, and they will be more or less perfect in their development according to the completeness with which all of those different agencies are allowed

they will be more or less perfect in their development according to the completeness with which all of those different agencies are allowed to act.

I have not the space to give such a complete statement of the teachings of chemistry as applied to agriculture as is necessary to a profitable understanding of the more intricate laws of vegetable growth, but there are certain leading principles which chemistry has unfolded, that should be familiar to every farmer, and which, fortunately, may be plainly stated and easily understood.

If a hundred pounds of grass is laid upon a shelf, in a warm room, it wilts and shrivels up, losing much of is weight. This results from the drying out of the water with which its pores are filled. If it is allowed to become rotten, it loses much more of its bulk, its texture is broken up, and it gives off foul odors. In this case it loses a part of its own substance, (not only the water which filled its pores and gave it its natural form, but a part of the very material by which its pores are surrounded, and, if kept under circumstances favourable to decomposition, it will finally be reduced to a blackened mass, almost a mould, with no indication of its original form, and with not a twentieth part of its original form, and with not a twentieth part of its original form, weight. If this small residue is burned, only a handful of ashes will remain lof the once luxurian grass. The same result would come of a like treatment of every plant that grows. Some would be more and some less rapidly reduced by the original decay, while fire, which is only a more gate very east that grows. Some would be more and some less rapidly reduced by the original decay, while the, which is only a more gate has a sheet behind

Our grass is destroyed—where has it gone? the water has "dried up," become vapor, and gone to help make the rains and the dew. The grum and starch, and firsh-forming parts have of plants, or being dissolved by the moleture of the soil where they are again on duty ready to enter the leay

The Noil.

with Judgment. There is a great deal in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural papers, which is crude and fancful, and which cannot be successfully applied in practice. While he should read faithfully, he should make use of what he reads only with great care, and avoid trying, at least on a large scale, anything which is not actually proven to be suited to his case.

The first of his out-of-door operations should be to make a map of his cleared land, with the division fences, and the locat on of the buildings. his map need not be very accuratewhat is the most necessary is to have something that will serve as a reminder when he is studying over his future operations, in the house it had weather. It will cost very little to have a surveyor make a diagram of his boundary lines from the escription in his deed, and he can pace off the starting-point of his division fences, so as to make a map good enough for his own use.

Very soon after taking possession, he should manage to get in five or six acres of rye. This will never come amiss. If the pastures are backward in the spring, he can cut enough, dally, for a green bite for his animals, and want he does not need to use in this way will be worth in straw and grain, much more than it will bave cost.

Other necessary work, in repairing buildings for temporary use, building up fences where they have fallen down, nevolding winter food

which only perform the mechanical offices set forth above.

Intimately mixed with this mass of material, and, like it, derived from the decomposition of the rocks or from the decay of the vegetable matter from which the soil was formed are from one to three pounds in each one handred pounds of other substances which go to form the salies of all cultivated plants, and the fertility or barrenness of any soil which is in good condition in other respects, depends on the presence or absence of these parts. All soils, once fer it, which, without growing more wet, have become unproductive (which have been exhausted) through an improper system of cultivation, have become so in consequence of the removal of the available supply of one or more of this class of ingredients, and their fertility can be restored only by the addition of the missing substance. By the application of some agent like lime or unleached whom ashes, or by deeper plowing, better draining, the use of green crops or exposure to the action of frost. The first process is a direct return of the materials which have been taken away; the others either bring up similar matters from the unexhausted su-soil, or, by caresing the corroding, or the pulverization of conserparticles of the soil, they expose to the action of roots the same constituents, which had been locked up within them.

The following table gives the names of the most important of these plant-fer-ding materials, and the proportion which they bear to the whole weight of the soil.—!

Phosphoric acid... 1 lb to 4 lbs in 1000 lbs of soil Sulpnarie

These proportions vary a good deal within certain limits, but they are always exceedingly small. Lime varies very much more

fosum up the case, then, the soil, in a prac fosum up the case, then, the soil, in a practical point of view, may be regarded as a mass of material, which jadmits the roots off the plant, and holds it in its position; absorbs the heat, air, and moisture which are required to be about them; and contains in very small quantities, certain materials which are necessary to growth, and which can be supplied only by the soil.

Aitrogen and carbonic acid, which are ab sorbed by the roots, are necessary constituents of the soil, but as they come originally from the alt. I have deemed it best to postpone their con-

The teachings of agricultural chemistry and of vegetable physiology are overy much issess positive now than they were afteen years ago, consensually make of overy great impuritance to the sample make of the soil, but as they come originally from the six after the processor of the very foundation of "cook farming."

Silli, there are many things that are positively root the very foundation of "cook farming."

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Silli, there are many things that are positively root the very foundation.

By the "mater-table, is meant the level of the saiding water to the ground—the surface, nor fained away below, by natural or artificial means. It is reaser to the surface or fartner which of the training of the saiding water to the ground—the said of the saiding water to the ground—the said of the saiding water to the ground—the surface, nor fained away below, by natural or artificial means. It is reaser to the surface or fartner which of great the process of nature's writations, water and inference so sate develop their fall influence in a facence sold except the surface of meaning the said of the said of

invitation was readily accepted, and a wild hand you can safely rely upon. Do not

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says :- "Field work has progressed satisfactorily, and, except in the latest districts, the remainder of the crops has been gathered, and something has been done toward winter sowing. The condition of the later cereals is de-plorable, and the loss thereon heavy. Very little of the wheat is yet fit to thresh. Roots fall, far short of an average crop. The supplies of English wheat at country markets were larger, and, in some instances, the sam-ples were in rather better condition, but, as a to farmers to market their inferior produce. Foreign wheat continues to reach our shores imports showing the arrivals of nearly 70,000 movement of prices appears to have been arrested. The question arises, what proportion of the 15s rise which has taken place can be maintained, when the speculative movement ceases and the more legitimate influences of supply and demand are once more paramount in the trade? Taking into consideration the enormous resources of America, and the fact that the present prices of wheat at London are sufficient to attract and have attracted supplies from all the wheat-exporting countries in the world, it appears most probable that a safe basis for future opera-tions will be reached when values have receded 5 or 6 shillings from the recent highest point. It would be too much to assert that prices must necessarily give way to this extent, as trade closes in very sensitive conditions, and much will depend upon the action of America; but the opinion is nevertheless offered that the reduction indicated would bring values to a safer position. The sales of English wheat last week were 35,617 quarters at 49s 10d, against 50,434 quarters at 39s during the corresponding week of last year. The imports into the United Kiugdom during the week ending October 18 were 1,384,766 cwts of wheat and 238,950 cwts of flour.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY. Meeting in Toronto

TORONTO, October 30 .- A meeting of those favorable to the adoption of a national currency for Canada was held in Albert Hall today. The number of gentlemen attending was very small, but they comprised delegates from Hamilton, St. Catharines, Parkhill and other places. Mr. Wallace, M.P., occupied the chair. A committee was appointed who, after about two hours' discussion, adopted a platform upon which all currency reformers could stand, and which in full meeting was confirmed. The name of the organization is "The Financial Beform League of Canada," and their confession of faith includes the affirmations:-(1) That it is the duty of the Government to issue money; (2) that Government notes should be legal tender as at present, and should be convertible on demand into interest-bearing bonds of the Government; (3) that public works should be paid for by the money of the Government instead of by money borrowed from abroad. Mr. Wallace elected president and Hon. Isaac Buchanan first vice-president.

Afgban Forces Defeated-Suppressing

Attempts of the military Secretariate of India, by means of new rules concerning correspondence, to suppress all unfavorable criticisms on the conduct of the Afghan campaign are held to prove the seriousness with which the Home and Vice Regal Governments view the situation.

The Hon, and Right Rev. Monsigner Stoner has been proposed to the Holy See and accepted for one of the new English Roman Catholic bishoprics. Monsignor Stonor bas been President of the English College at Rome, and is well known to English-speaking visitors for the amiable manner in which he performed toward strangers the duties of assistance formerly performed by the Hon, and Rev Monsignor Talbat, the convert brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide. Monsignor Stonor is a son of the aged Lord Camoys, for many years lord in waiting on the Queen, and his now eldest brother Francis is married to the se-cond daughter of the sate Sir Robert Peel, who is a lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales.

Pond's Extract, the most potent curative agent known for Pains, Aches and Injuries; let those who have never used it inquire concerning the intermediate.

IT IS A LITTLE TROUBLE TO EXAMINE the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words "Lanman & KEMP, NEW Yosk," which are water-marked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, which though pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida Water is genuine that does not have this test mark.

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM and kindred affections, we are satisfied that there is no medicine or treatment equal to the use of Bristol's Sarsparilla and Pills. The cures performed by these two remedies have astonished even us, with all our knowledge of their virtues, and we venture nothing in saying that they are absolute specifics in

Fellows' Hypophosphites make an old person look years' vounger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its, inventor live to see the happy fruits of his

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S. CHOLERA INFANTUM .- When the poor little fellow wakes you up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his Spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpless you feel-Take our advice, go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and you have a remedy at

Chank Parties!

In many parts of our country, the people get up "Chunk Parties"—the name is most appropriate-the 'neighbors through the region are invited, and everything provided is in the "chunk" form. Chunks of sponge cake, pound cake, ladies' cake, fruit cake, Wellington cake, citron cake, molasses cake, jelly cakes, and cakes of all kinds without jelly, are served out. Cider and semething else, are provided. Then come dancing and all the games which country people revel in, until the guests go home to see their grandames in their ghostly dreams. "Chunk parties" are a rule, the quality indicates a desire on the part great institution, and help along the doctors and apothecaries Lugely. Many a village Hippocrates, not born in the Island of Cos, has in considerable quantities, Friday's list of imports showing the arrivals of nearly 70,000 and chunk parties. God bless them. The quarters; and with more disposition on the real thing to have at such parties is Dr. Herpart of holders to realize, the rapid upward RICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and just before RICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and just before stepping into the bed to take a dose. They will work off the "chunks" most bappily. If Parliament could enforce a law to make every one take a dose of these pills after such a feast, the population of the Dominion would be happier and larger.

The Invigorating, Fattening and Nutritive properties of Kohinson's Phosphorized Amulsien of Cod Liver Oil with acto-Phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to "sustain the body in the performance of its various functions," with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childrood"—the "Wasting Away" in those of "Consumptive tendency"—in Consumption test as well as in General Debitty, and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Phasmacentical Chemist, St. John, N. S., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.688

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchita, Caterrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblitty and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in therman. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Nent by mul by addresing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. SHERAR 19 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judiclous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are finating around us rendy to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Bells. &c.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Reils of Copper and Tin, monated with the best Rotary Hung ings, for Chirches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Coart Houses, Pice Alarms, Francis Coart Houses, Pice Alarms, Times (Table, Cames, etc. Fully Warranted Cames,

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. W. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHUR'H BELLS. #2D Hustrated Catalogue sent free, Feb 20, 78-28

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO.,

Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore.Md

Musical Instruments.

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HAS REMOVED HIS

PIANO WAREROOMS

No. 1

Beaver Hall Square

NORDHEIMER'S

PIANO WAREROOMS

Mesers. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respectfully inform the Public of Montreal, and vicinity, hat they have opened their NEW WARE-ROOMS in Nordheimer's Hall, for the sale of the ju-tly celebrated Planos of CHICKERING & sons, steinway . sons. Dunham & SUNS, HAINES BROTHER, and other firstclass makers. The assortment is the argest and be t selected ever seen in the city, and comprises Squares, Uprights and Grands.

Terms of sale liber 1. Planes for Hire. Pianos tuned and repaired. Planos unequality.

General depot for Estey's celebrated Organs.

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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging

Wir on the monopolist renewed.

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply tent

free) before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Louest prices over given 0 gans ton NJ.

Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Eloise Ethlor, of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Fainter, of the same place, duly authorized to Refer en Justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Roch Thibault, Defendant.

An authon en separation de blens has been instituted in this cause the ninth of September, 1879.

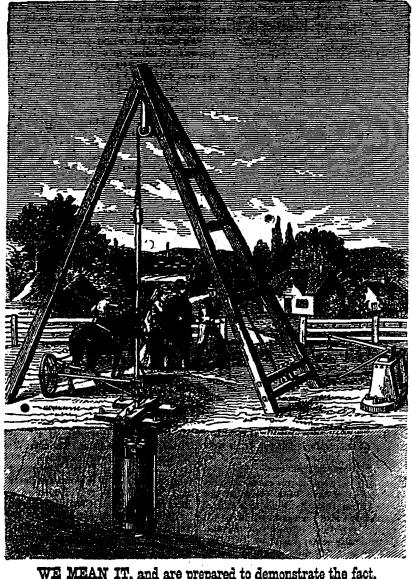
Montreal, 12th September, 1870. VANACSE and UESCARRIES Attorneys for Plaintiff. Manufacturers, the swart to end any second

\$25 to \$50 PER DA

Park the state of the state of

CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

CREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMI-NOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS,

Wiste in what Paper you saw this Advertisement.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



25x125 FEET SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER,

Opera House, Derver, Cot.

EVERY OTHER
LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier, now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street-railroads, Gas-works, Water-works, Gold and Silver Smelting and Refining Works, with a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads now running and connecting with all the Principal and Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, with the best water and purest air in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandedur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Levi, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Northern Texas. The rich minemi and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE CIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denverand on their prevents. To account the property of the Company's interest to have people locate in Denverand on their prevents.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denverand on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrantee deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fees for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from \$25 to \$500, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This property is not hill-side, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsements from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. I. W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder within and for said County and State, do hereby certify to the above and foregoing to be true, and title complete to the land therein described according to the records in my office. I further certify there are no abstracts or transcripts of judgments, taxes or other class attaining against said land. In testimous whereof I have become set my hand and affixed my official seal this 2d day of August, A. D. 1879.

W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.



[SEAL...] State of Colorado.] 85. INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and Siate, plainly written in full, a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes.

Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure.

Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canadas. Address all letters to DENVER LAND COMPANY,
449 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL. One of the many Churches

40-g.



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PLANING. SAWING. MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber.

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Soap Candles &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES.

Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to:

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MONTREAL.

PHELAN.

July 22.

Baking Powder.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder

CONSUMERS OF CANADA! The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND

Is manufactured under the patronage of the

Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed W. D. McLaren.

55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL

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